The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6428. 第六千四百二十八號 光緒戊寅年六月初十日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1878. 二拜禮 號九月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 8, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, Cullen, Manila 5th July, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

July 8, JULIANE, German sch., 187, Gertmann, Sooloo 14th June, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

JULY 8TH.

Esmeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Sea Gull, British steamer, for Foochow.
Jean Pierre, French bark, for Victoria.
Saga, Swedish bark, for Quinhon.
Conchita, Spanish bark, for Manila.
Villa de Rivadavia, Spanish brig, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

July 8, CHINKIANG, British str., for Canton.
July 8, VOLGA, French str., for Yokohama.
July 8, ESMERALDA, British str., for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila:—
Messrs. C. Williams and H. Schuren, and 200 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on 5th July, and had fine weather throughout.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.
27, Douglas, British steamer, from Coast Ports.
28, Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.
29, Olympia, German steamer, from H'kong.
30, Hochung, hinese steamer, from Shanghai.
30, Hailoong, British steamer, from Amoy.
July—
1, Yottung, British steamer, from Hongkong.
2, Yesso, British steamer, from Coast Ports.
3, Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.
3, Celestial, British steamer, from Amoy.
June— DEPARTURES.
27, Celestial, British steamer, for Amoy.
27, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
27, Norna, British steamer, for Hongkong.
27, Chefoo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
28, W. Siegfried, German bark, for Chefoo.
29, Kwangtung, British str., for Coast Ports.
29, Three Brothers, British bark, for Saigon.
July—
1, Hailoong, British steamer, for Hongkong.
2, Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.
2, Olympia, German steamer, for Shanghai.
2, Maria, German bark, for Foochow.
3, Hochung, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
3, Yottung, British steamer, for Hongkong.
3, Douglas, British steamer, for Coast Ports.

SAIGON SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.
5, Bertha, British steamer, from Hongkong.
10, Pandur, German bark, from Manila.
10, Pearl, British steamer, from Singapore.
10, Parsee, British steamer, from Hongkong.
11, Charlton, British str., from Hongkong.
12, Hesperia, German steamer, from H'kong.
12, Sindh, French steamer, from Hongkong.
13, Vesta, Dutch bark, from Singapore.
14, Cassandra, German steamer, from H'kong.
17, Quarta, German steamer, from H'kong.
17, Karo, British steamer, from Hongkong.
19, Ama one, French steamer, from Marseilles.
22, Paknam, British steamer, from Singapore.
23, Mecca, British steamer, from Manila.
25, Quinta, German steamer, from Hongkong.
26, Yangtse, French steamer, from Hongkong.
27, Carlsbrooke, British str., from Singapore.
29, Geneviève, French bark, from Hongkong.
July—
1, Pernambuco, British str., from H'kong.
2, Anadyr, French str., from Marseilles.
June— DEPARTURES.
5, Ava, French steamer, for Hongkong.
6, Petrel, British steamer, for Singapore.
7, Sea Gull, British steamer, for Manila.
8, Sngo, Swedish bark, for Hongkong.
8, Davina, British bark, for Swatow.
9, Bellona, German steamer, for Hongkong.
12, Bertha, British steamer, for Hongkong.
12, Pearl, British steamer, for Singapore.
12, Sindh, French steamer, for Marseilles.
14, Charlton, British steamer, for Hongkong.
18, Hesperia, German steamer, for Hongkong.
18, Parsee, British steamer, for Hongkong.
20, Amazone, French steamer, for Hongkong.
20, Cassandra, German str., for Hongkong.
21, Karo, British steamer, for Hongkong.
22, Quarta, German steamer, for Hongkong.
22, Pandur, German bark, for Iloilo.
24, Paknam, British steamer, for Singapore.
27, Yangtse, French steamer, for Marseilles.
27, Quinta, German steamer, for Mantong.
29, Carisbrooke, British str., for Hongkong.
30, Mecca, British steamer, for Hongkong.
July—
1, Vesta, Dutch bark, for Iloilo.
3, Bellona, German steamer, for Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Manila II	Hamburg	April 3
Maritime Union	Cardiff	April 6
Brunette	Newcastle	April 3
enefactor	New York	April 6
Alva	Newcastle	Arilp 9
Hamburg	amburg	April 11
Lizzie Parry	antwerp	April 15
Dartmouth	London	April 15
Invincible	Penarth	April 16
Josephus	Cardiff	April 20
India	Cardiff	April 22
Rosie Welt	Liverpool	April 23
Dirigo	Liverpool	April 29
Ada Melmore	London	May 1
Melrose	Liverpool	May 2
Cosmo	Penarth	May 2
Zingari	Antwerp	May 3
Sarah Bell	Newcastle	May 4
Strathean	Cardiff	May 5
Imperatrice Elisabetta	Liverpool	May 5
Challenge	Cardiff	May 6
Southern Cross	Penarth	May 6
Albert Russell	Sydney	May 8
Hiram Emory	Newcastle	May 9
Napier	Cardiff	May 9
Don Quixote	Penarth	May 12
Hopefull	Newcastle	May 13
Verona	New York	May 14
Athene	Newcastle	May 14
Lothie Moore	Newcastle	May 15
Lord Macaulay	Hamburg	May 17
Drumclog	Cardiff	May 17
Rosebud	Newcastle	May 17
Franklin	Newcastle	May 17
Niagara	Cuxhaven	May 18
Corrientes	Newcastle	May 20
Merionethshire (s.)	London	May 22
Gleniffer (s.)	London	May 23
Norden (s.)	Hamburg	May 25
Banian	London	May 26
Tuscar (s.)	Liverpool	May 29
Peiho (s.)	Marseilles	June 16
McNear	Newcastle	June 1
The Tweed	Newcastle	June 2
Mary Blair	Newcastle	June 2
Djemnah (s.)	Marseilles	June 30
Bertie Bigelow	Antwerp	Mar. 10
Penrith	London	Mar. 12
Landseer	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Gitanella	Flushing	Mar. 14
Alice D. Cooper	Penarth	Mar. 19
Heinrich Rintzenberg	Hamburg	Mar. 20
Vaughan (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 20
Herrich	Hamburg	Mar. 20
Robert Henderson	London	Mar. 22
Arabia	Cardiff	Mar. 23
Herat	Newport	Mar. 25
Oracle	Liverpool	Mar. 28
Mary Frazer	Cardiff	April 3

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At noon,
Household Furniture, &c.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1875.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [1m1036

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [6m1031

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8th, 1878. [6m439

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILKS, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [230

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and the Public in general that both BOB and JACK, our late Pilots, have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions entered into by them on our account.

WING KEE.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [6m880

NOTIFICATION.

I beg to notify that I have RESUMED BUSINESS at TAMSUI and KELUNG in North Formosa, under the style or firm of "DODD & Co."

JOHN DODD.
Tamsui, 17th April, 1878. [687

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 MONTHS' NOTICE, 3 %, PER ANNUM.
At 6 MONTHS' NOTICE, 4 %, PER ANNUM.
At 12 MONTHS' NOTICE, 5 %, PER ANNUM.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1144

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—P. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Adam Lind, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
H. Hongnius, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 27th February, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND..... £150,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [1813

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK with average, that will be charged by the above Company at this Port for the Present Season:—

To the Continent, by Mail Steamers	1 per Cent.
To United Kingdom, by Mail Steamers	1½ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by Holt's and Glen Steamers	1½ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by Castle Steamers	1½ per Cent.
To the United Kingdom, by other First-class Steamers	2 per Cent.

By Order
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1m1134

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is NOW READY to receive Patients.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [19

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

This HOTEL, pleasantly situated on the Bund, commands an extensive view of the harbour, and having been entirely REFITTED, offers every comfort for the Travelling Public.
W. H. HENRIQUES & Co.,
6m435] Proprietors.

THE STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, Under New Management, this Establishment will now be conducted as a First-class Hotel.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOM & BOWLING ALLEYS.

INTIMATIONS.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL AND CO.,
43, QUEEN'S ROAD, 22, PRAYA,
WINE MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, AND STOREKEEPERS,
Beg to direct attention to their
SUMMER DELICACIES,
Including—
Superior Wines, Bottled Beer and Porter, Brandies, Whiskies, and Liqueurs, guaranteed of the best qualities. Fresh supplies of English, French, and Californian Stores, and Australian Cheese and Butter.
NEW SEASON'S TEA.
FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINERY CRUSHED SUGAR, SYRUP, LOAF AND CUBE SUGAR, In Wholesale and Retail Quantities.

AERATED WATERS,
Manufactured daily and delivered in Town and Harbour;
Shipping Orders executed on the most favourable Terms.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1171

FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
DRAWING PAPER.
FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
QUININE.
RED INK, for Steel Pens.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
SUMMER SOCKS.
LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.
NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
STUDENTS' DICTIONARIES.
PEN MAKING MACHINES.
CARBOLIC ACID.
NEW PLAYING CARDS.
IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.
FLOWER TROUGHS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
GBD PIPES.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received their SUPPLY of the
NEW SEASON'S CUMSHAW MIXTURE.
This well-known and delicious TEA is a most acceptable PRESENT to home Friends, and is delivered FREE of ALL CHARGES or DUTY to any part of Great Britain, at $8 per 5 Catty and $14 per 10 Catty Box.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [635

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till July 31st next, for the SUPPLY of 5,000 GALLONS VEGETABLE OIL for use at the Light-houses in the Southern Division of China, for the year 1879. Printed Forms of Tender for each of the three following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz.:—
1st—TEA-NUT OIL.
2nd—PEA-NUT OIL.
3rd—RAPE-SEED OIL.
The Oil to be perfectly pure and unmixed, of the best quality and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz.:—
1,000 Gallons on or before 1st November next.
1,500 Gallons on or before 1st December next.
2,500 Gallons on or before 1st March, 1879.
The Oil, as it is delivered, will be measured at the Customs House, and 14½ Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 picul, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a pint.
No Tender will be accepted on any other forms than those issued from this Office.
The Covers to be headed "Tender for Light-house Oil."
The Commissioner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
R. B. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 15th June, 1878. [1092

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, on SHAMEEN, in Canton, newly built on Lot No. 45, Rent $50 per Mensem. Immediate Possession.
Apply to
FUTTABHOY AMEEJEE,
1m1120] Hongkong or Canton.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR, in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.
Apply to
GAS COMPANY,
West Point.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1081

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

BALL'S NECTAR CORDIAL, made from HERBS,
A STIMULANT and APPETIZER.
Wholesale Agents for Great Britain—
Messrs. GEO. CURLING & Co., St. Mary Axe, London.
W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY,
1m1066] HONGKONG. [June 20

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
79] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

"JAPAN GAZETTE"
YOKOHAMA.
HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT & SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CURIOS, BRONZES, VASES,
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PIANO,
BILLIARD TABLE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. R. LANDSTEIN, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction (owing to change of Residence),
THIS DAY,
the 9th day of July, 1878, at Noon, at No. 15, Queen's Road, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—English-made CRETONE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.
Canton and Bombay-made Blackwood Carved Marble-top TABLES, SOFA, CHAIRS, MUSIC STAND and STOOLS.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS.
CHIMNEY GLASSES, GASALIERS, GAS BRACKETS, Persian and Indian CARPETS, Mantel-Piece Marble CLOCKS, and LAMPS.
China, Japan, Tonquin, Chen-chow, and Corean BRONZES, Peking Enamelled VASES and JARS, CURIOS, ORNAMENTS, VASES, and CARVINGS.
English-made Walnut BEDROOM SUITE and WHATNOTS, French-made Inlaid GLASS BOOKCASE, Set of DRAWERS, WORK and WRITING TABLES and TEA POY.
English-made Mahogany DOUBLE-WINGED WARDROBE, with PLATE GLASS DOOR, and CHEVAL GLASS; Solid Mahogany WRITING TABLE and CHAIRS.
Old Canton-made Blackwood Carved Marble-top TOILET TABLE, WASHSTAND, and BOOK SHELVES.
Extension DINING TABLE, English-made Mahogany SIDEBOARD, CARD TABLES, DINNER SET, GLASSWARE and PLATED WARE.
A Semi-Grand PIANO, by ERARD.
An American BILLIARD TABLE, with BALLS, CUES, &c., complete.
A Full-Sized MARBLE STATUE "Le Priere," by PRADIER.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 6th July.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1878. [1068

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 16th July, 1878, at Half-past Three P.M., in the Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, the following very
VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND, WITH GODOWNS, &c.,
erected thereon, at Wanchai and Bowrington, in Hongkong.
Particular attention of Investors is invited to the Sale of these very suitable Properties.
The Lots will be put up separately as under:—
LOT NO. 1.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 110, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 29,400 square feet, with FOUR GODOWNS, Numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, erected thereon, and one TIMBER YARD. Crown Rent, $324 per Annum.
LOT NO. 2.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lots Nos. 113 and 114, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground No. 113 contains in the whole about 19,964, and No. 114 contains in the whole about 19,110 square feet, with EIGHT GODOWNS, Numbered 50, 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D, 51, 52, and 53, erected there on. Crown Rent, $456 per Annum.
LOT NO. 3.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 120, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 17,400 square feet, with FOUR GODOWNS Numbered 54, 54A, 55, and 55A, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $180 per Annum.
LOT NO. 4.
All the PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai, in Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 445, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 3,510 square feet, with ONE GODOWN, Numbered 6, and one BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $54.16 per Annum.
LOT NO. 5.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Bowrington, in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 745, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 12,017 square feet, with FOUR GODOWNS, Numbered 92, 92A, 93, 93A, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $185.38 per Annum.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For further Particulars, apply to
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1878. [1097

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, at Noon on
SATURDAY,
20th of July, all the
VALUABLE LAND, HOUSES, &c., &c., situate at the Port of TAMSUI, FORMOSA, and known as the PAOU-SHUN PROPERTY, in Two Lots.
Lot 1 consisting of GODOWNS, DWELLING-HOUSE, GARDENS, STABLING, &c., &c.
Lot 2, a Plot of UPLAND GROUND, very suitable for building purposes.
For Particulars of Property and Terms of Sale, apply to
ELLES & Co.,
Tamsui.
Tamsui, 13th June, 1878. [1091

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. are prepared to SUPPLY Families and Ships with the SUGARS manufactured by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1878. [tf1057

WANTED, by the Advertiser, now in Madras, an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or BOOKKEEPER in a Store in Hongkong or any port in China or Japan. Good references. Can leave present employment immediately. Address, G. R. N., care of *Daily Press* Office. [1035

HONGKONG SILVER SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Notice is hereby given that these COINS, of the respective Values of 20 CENTS, 10 CENTS, and 5 CENTS each, can be obtained at par at the COLONIAL TREASURY and at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.
By Command,
J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, June 26th, 1878. [1111

INTIMATIONS.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in this Colony, weighing 7.1.7, in exchange for BILLS, drawn at 10 days' sight, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be RECEIVED by the TREASURER until 11 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 10th instant.
The Tenders to state the total amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be issued for sums below £1,000.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to "THE TREASURER," and endorsed "Tenders for Treasury Bills."
The right to accept or reject any or all the Tenders is reserved.
J. MUSKETT, Captain,
Treasurer.
Treasury Office, Commissariat Buildings,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1878. [1170

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

The TENDERS invited last month for the SUPPLY of STORES, PROVISIONS, and MATERIALS to the Vessels of the Imperial German Navy, must be sent in before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.
The Consulate will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
J. v. SODEN,
Consul.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1168

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLYING the following SAILS to the British Bark "FAIRLEADER":—
1 MAINSAIL.
1 FORESAIL.
1 LOWER TOPSAIL.
The CAPTAIN does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878. [1143

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 6th, 1878. [3d1169

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878. [1152

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of July instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878. [1153

FOR SALE,
Ex "ELIZABETH CHILDS,"
THE GENUINE APOLLINARIS WATER:
In Cases of 50 large Stone Bottles, $9 per Case.
In Cases of 50 small Stone Bottles, $6½ per Case.
Ex Steamship "ASIA,"
TIVOLI BEER:
In Cases of 8 dozen White Pint Bottles, $15 per Case.
WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [1m1151

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.
Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.
Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Whereas it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.
1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS and all FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *élite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly dangerous substitute. [3m955

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper..... $1.50
Neatly Bound..... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 8th July, 1878.
A PARADE, with RIFLES and SIDE ARMS, will take place TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 5.30 o'clock p.m., on the ROYAL ARTILLERY PARADE GROUND, North Barracks.
Dress for Artillery and Infantry WHITE CLOTHING and HELMETS.
It is requested that all Members will attend PUNCTUALLY at 5.30, and that those who keep their Rifles, &c., at the Orderly Room will obtain them before 5 o'clock p.m. that date.
It is notified that No. 45 Gunner William Goulbourn is appointed Orderly Room Clerk from the 22nd May last.
T. C. DEMPSTER,
Captain 23th Regiment,
1180] Commandant H. K. V.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Dutch Steamer
"JAVA,"
Captain Weber, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1175

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"ÆGEAN"
will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1176

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"TEUCER"
will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1174

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES,"
Captain C. Anderson, will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [937

FOR SALE.

A STEAM-LAUNCH, 38 feet long, by 8 feet 6 inches beam. Very fast, with small consumption. For further particulars, Address K.Z., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1878. [638

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "HECTOR," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 12th inst. for shipment per Steamer "TEUCER."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1878. [1174

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "INDUS" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878.

FOR CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain H. de Smidt, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [1w1155

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VENICE"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence, or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878. [1w1145

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HECTOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd July, 1878.
Goods undelivered after the 9th July, 1878, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1878. [1067

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to defray expenses.
A.R., 1|2, 2 Cases MUSKETS, ex "OXFORDSHIRE," from London, 3rd March, 1876.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1m1127

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Ex "AMAZONE."
HH F 1396, The Tide Surveyor I. M. Customs, Canton, 4 cases Wine, from Marseilles.
TH, 1644, Mr. L. Thevenin, 1 case Ink, from Marseilles.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878.

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY, AND COMEDY COMPANY.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE!"
"FORTUNE FAVOURS THE BRAVE!!"
DAVE CARSON MADE A GENERAL.

Mr. CARSON received the following Telegram by Post, on Monday, January 1st, 1877:—
TELEGRAM.
"Delhi Imper

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO .....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW .....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY .....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA .....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW .....Messrs. Hodge & Co.
NINGPO .....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI .....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI .....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA .....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON .....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK .....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON .....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON .....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON .....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm—A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th July, at Boulder Lodge, Mrs. CARL CHAMPE, of a daughter. [1177

On the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. W. E. H. DUNN, of a daughter. [1178

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 9TH, 1878.

THE report of the Colonial Surgeon is a long and interesting document, though there is nothing absolutely new in it. Dr. AYRES draws attention to the greater mortality among the troops in 1877 than in the year previous, but is unable to account for it, though he thinks the unusually high temperature and comparatively small rainfall contributed to it. The health of the police was, on the other hand, better than in previous years. The difference in the health of the two forces is the more striking since the troops are, as the Colonial Surgeon points out, better accommodated and have less work to do than the police. Some of the Police stations are badly constructed and ill-designed, while the Hulk is too small and is rapidly becoming old and rotten. The latter has recently gone to fresh moorings, because it is not in a condition to stand any squalls or typhoons. It is high time that this ancient hulk was replaced by another and more serviceable one. Dr. AYRES naturally regrets that nothing further has been heard of the design for the new Civil Hospital. The unconscionable delay of the Home Authorities both in regard to this building and the plans for the Praya is most provoking. It is simply intolerable that such causeless delays should take place for no earthly purpose. What is the good of appointing a highly competent Surveyor-General, if he is not to be permitted to proceed with such works without interference from Downing Street? Surely the Surveyor-General of Hongkong must be a better judge of the requirements of the Colony than the best-of-engineers at home unacquainted with the place.

Dr. AYRES again refers at some length to flogging. The opinion he expresses on the subject is substantially the same as that given on previous occasions, but he goes further into particulars in this report. He is most decidedly of opinion that flogging with the cat on the shoulders or back does permanent injury to the criminal. This being the case, we should say with equal decision that it is advisable to in all cases substitute flogging with the rattan on the breech. Dr. AYRES says that these floggings are "quite as painful and severe, no injury is done to any internal organ, the sore produced is similar and takes as long, sometimes longer, to heal, and the man is marked for life, but in a part which need not be visible," and the criminal has at least a chance of reforming. There is much force in these remarks. The object of the law is to repress crime, with severity if need be, but in no case to the detriment of the criminal's health. The offender should be made to smart, but he ought not to receive injuries to his constitution from the hands of the officers of justice. Such a thing was never intended by the Legislature, and now that the serious effects following the use of the cat on the backs of criminals has been pointed out, it is the duty of a humane Government to resort to another mode of chastisement. So far as flogging in itself is concerned, we believe if well administered, it is one of the strongest deterrents to crime, and we were glad to note the other day that the Acting Chief Justice sentenced two rascals to a dose of the rattan. The native criminals do not object to a short residence in gaol, but when accompanied with a severe flogging the prison is invested with a terror which otherwise it would not have for evil-doers. Let the rattan be used freely and firmly and the denizens of the gaol are not likely to increase in number. The criminal classes have a wholesome abhorrence of flogging, and the knowledge that it is administered is calculated to keep down crime.

The double-screw gun-vessel *Thistle*, Commander R. S. Hunt, was at Manila on the 5th instant.

The P. and O. steamer *Surat*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at 8 a.m. yesterday morning.

A Parade and Inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Glensiffer* left Singapore for this port on Friday, the 5th instant.

The British steamers *Lord of the Isles* and *Gallez of Lorne* are advertised as loading in the South West India Docks, for Singapore, Hongkong, Yokohama, and Hiogo.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) that the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Teucer*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on Saturday morning last for this port.

The Danish bark *Assens*, Captain Wardel, from Hongkong, and which arrived at Dunkirk on the 24th May, reports having shipped a heavy sea which stove in the roof of the after house and damaged the cargo. They had to throw overboard twenty-five cases of cinnamon and several articles belonging to the vessel.

We find, on reference to Bishop Raimondi's pastoral, that there are quotation marks at the commencement of the paragraph, and can only express our sincere regret that we overlooked them. The oversight was quite unintentional. Our objections to the passage in question itself still of course remain the same whether penned by Bishop Raimondi or Pope Leo XIII.

In the case in the Supreme Court yesterday morning the Acting Chief Justice said he believed Hongkong was the only place in the world where the Sheriff had not an office. The legal gentlemen present commented on the inconvenience of the present system of serving legal processes and the Acting Chief Justice said this was a subject he had often spoken about.

In their commercial reported dated the 3rd instant, Messrs. Behre & Co., of Saigon, thus refer to the rice market at that port:—During the past month Chinese have continued their shipments to Hongkong on a moderate scale. Owing to pretty heavy arrivals at the Philippine ports, orders from that quarter have mostly been withdrawn. Good round rice with little paddy is getting pretty scarce and is held at comparatively high rates; arrivals of rice are barely sufficient for present limited requirements, and a somewhat livelier demand would most likely be followed by a rapid advance of prices. We quote to-day mixed grain (30 to 40 per cent. paddy) $2.18, and the best quality (15 to 20 per cent. paddy) $2.38 per picul in mat-bags. In mill dressed white rice no transactions have transpired.

The Band and Pipers of the 74th Highlanders will perform on the Parade Ground to-night, commencing at nine p.m. The following is the programme:—

BAND.

March ..... "Alameda" ..... Buchanan.
Overture ..... "Le pro aux Clercs" ..... Herold.
Selection ..... "Princess of Trebizonde" ... Offenbach.
Valse ..... "Spring, gentle Spring" ..... Riviere.
"Reminiscences of Meyerbeer"
Galop ..... "Carnival" ..... Gung'l.
Mr. J. BUCHANAN, Bandmaster.

PIPERS.

March ..... "Allan Grange."
March ..... "Celtic Society."
March ..... "Ellen Owen."
March ..... "Cam' ye by Athole."
March ..... "The Gray Buck."
J. HALL, Pipe-Major.

The cup presented by the former Chinese pupils of the Central School to Mr. Stewart is now on view at the City Hall Museum, together with an address on satin. The presents are very elegant and valuable. The cup is massive, curious, and richly engraved. The cup itself is supported by a bird, deer, and monkey, and is profusely ornamented. The pedestal bears the names of the 136 donors in Chinese, and an inscription in English and Chinese as follows:—"Presented to Frederick Stewart, Esq., M.A., Head Master and Inspector of Schools, by the old Chinese pupils of the Government Central School, Hongkong, 1878." The cup is valued at $400. The address has an embroidered border composed of birds and flowers. Both are well worth a visit.

COLONIAL SURGEON'S REPORT.

(CONCLUDED.)

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL TO THE COLONIAL SURGEON.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, HONGKONG, 10th April, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the report on the Civil Hospital for the year 1877, with the tables of statistics pertaining thereto.

In November the Hospital completed its third year of occupation of the three houses in Hollywood-road, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in which it took refuge after the typhoon of 1874.

The occupation of these buildings continues to be unsatisfactory, as their more complete adaptation to Hospital purposes is said to be inadvisable, because the occupation is only temporary, and it is not worth while to incur further expense for improvements.

There is but limited room for patients, nurses, stores, kitchens, or for any of the conveniences which are looked upon as necessities in a well ordered Hospital.

On the 1st January, 1877, a slight alteration was made in the staff of the Hospital, the Senior Wardmaster, Mr. J. Edgar, being relieved from his ward duties to become clerk, steward, and storekeeper. He performed these duties till the end of July, when he left the service. He was succeeded by Mr. J. C. de Senna, who continued all the duties till the end of the year; the salary of a Chinese clerk then having been passed in the estimates, this much needed addition to the establishment was obtained, and Mr. Senna is now able to devote his whole attention to the stores and provisions.

With regard to the Hospital work, the Register for the year records 950 cases; 31 of these however, comprising superficial wounds, three cases of dog-bite, and one of opium-poisoning, were treated in the Surgery and then dismissed; 20 others were admitted moribund from injury or disease, and died within a short period of their admission.

There were thus 899 patients admitted during the year, who underwent treatment in the Hospital. (No reference is here made to the number [31] remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1876.)

418 of these were Policemen, and 481 were seamen, private residents, destitutes, prisoners, members of the Chinese Customs and Revenue Services, and officers and seamen from foreign ships-of-war.

The total number of admissions from the Police Force is in excess of the preceding year. The Europeans number only 84 admissions as compared with 106 in 1876; but this diminution is counterbalanced by an increase of 21 from the Indians and 9 from the Chinese.

A reference to the tables will show the number admitted in each month from the different stations. Their diseases were principally intestinal and bronchitic affections with febrile attacks and surgical injuries.

The increase of sickness among the Police is due to the unhealthiness and overcrowding of some of the Police Stations, the unhealthiness being due equally to situation and to defects of construction.

These defects were in various instances made conspicuous by the number of sick coming to Hospital from certain Stations, notably the Police Hulk and Tsim-tsa-tsui, and these two with No. 3 Station at Wan-tsai were made the subject of special representations to the Government.

The total number of days spent in Hospital in 1877 by members of the Force was 3,391, and this may be more than doubled by adding the number of days spent on sick leave by Constables after their discharge from Hospital. This is equivalent to nineteen men off duty for the whole year.

The admissions from foreign ships-of-war were not so numerous in 1877, as most of their sick were taken into the Naval Hospital. On several occasions, however, there were no vacant beds there, so accommodation had to be found for them in the Civil Hospital.

Table V. shows the varities of disease with the mortality from each.

Fevers form a large item in the list, but there was only one fatal case, in a Chinese Constable from the Police Hulk. Some of these febrile attacks were severe, but a large number were comparatively trivial. Quinine, baths, and careful nursing were relied on for the treatment of these cases, and the results have been satisfactory.

One case of typhoid fever (which is said never to occur in China) was treated in January. The subject was a Chinese Police Sergeant who lived in an old house next door to the Hospital, and it is worthy of note that in the same month a European Constable living in another part of the same house suffered from carbuncular abscess of the thigh. All the sinks about these houses were untrapped and there was a very foul latrine immediately adjoining.

The possibility of these two cases having had a common origin here suggests itself, and secondarily the question of the origin of typhoid fever *de novo*, which is disputed by some authorities.

There were a number of cases of rheumatism caused by exposure to wet and cold. With a large Police Force and sea-faring population this is only to be expected.

Three Europeans were admitted with heat apoplexy; two made a complete recovery, but the third when discharged from Hospital, though well in other respects, suffered from aphasia. Considering the power of the sun in Hongkong and the notorious carelessness of sailors in exposing themselves to its rays, it is a matter of surprise that more cases of the sort do not occur.

Only one case of delirium tremens occurred; though 13 others were on the high road to it when admitted. It is worthy of remark that all of these were Europeans. There is ample evidence in the Hospital and in the Post-mortem Room, that both Indians and Chinese suffer from the effects of drink, but they seldom come under treatment for this alone.

Bronchial catarrh is somewhat prominent in the list, but pulmonary affections are not very frequent. There were fourteen cases of phthisis, which is about the average.

Bowel complaints were less frequent last year than in 1876, and in most of the severer cases were contracted at other ports in the China seas.

One Chinese was admitted suffering from round worms, a common complaint among the natives.

The Indians and Chinese were almost the only sufferers from colic and constipation, which may be attributed to their diet.

Affections of the liver were not more frequent than usual, and the causes were much the same, principally excessive drinking, and a few said to be malarious in their origin.

One interesting case of abscess of the liver was admitted in October, and bade fair to make a good recovery. Several abscesses, one of them containing 30 oz. were tapped with the aspirator, and did well; the first one after discharging for some weeks, healed up. Complications have now set in, however, which will exhaust the patient, and bring about a fatal termination to the case.

Enlargement of the spleen, with anæmia, was recorded in three cases, one European and two Chinese. This enlargement was observed in a number of the Indian Constables, admitted from other causes; they appeared to suffer no inconvenience from it, and it did not seem to interfere with the performance of their duty.

Admissions from venereal disease remained about the same.

Boils, of which Hongkong is said to be specially productive, only brought 11 patients to Hospital, and of these, 7 were Chinese. They presented no remarkable features and yielded readily to treatment.

47 cases were set down to debility. These comprised seamen, destitutes, and Police suffering from causes incident to their several modes of life.

Privation accounts for 10 admissions, and 3 deaths; being either the predisposing cause of disease or aggravating that already in existence.

51 admissions were for observation, seamen, Police, and prisoners.

Seamen who were malingering or whose ailment was not apparent were taken into Hospital, in order to form an opinion as to their fitness to proceed to sea, or to do their duty on board.

Policemen suffering from slight indisposition, chills, strains, or feverishness from exposure to the sun, were taken in for a day or two, and then returned to duty.

Prisoners arrested in the evening and desirous of avoiding a night in the Police cells, complain of illness, and are sent to Hospital for observation.

Three cases of opium poisoning were brought in, two of which recovered under treatment, but the other was seen too late to derive any benefit from medical assistance.

Wounds of all sorts were numerous, and occurred mostly among Chinese. Many of the injuries were superficial, but some were mortal, though this does not appear in the table, for all the Chinese who had received fatal injury, were carried away by their relatives.

One exception, the only case which reached a fatal termination in Hospital, was that of an old Chinese man, aged 76, who had been attacked on the Shau-ki Wan road by thieves and hacked about the hands, arms, scalp, neck, and lower extremities. He never recovered from the shock of the injuries, but died as soon as the reactionary fever set in.

Six cases of gunshot wounds were admitted, only one of which, a European, was allowed to remain in Hospital till the termination of his case. Of the other five, Chinese, some had been shot by burglars near Yau-ma-Ti, the others came from Custom cruisers. All five were taken away a few days after admission.

Four cases of scalds are recorded; one was a trivial case, and the other three were sufferers from the *Yesso* explosion; two of them were retained in Hospital and the other was sent back to Hospital in an exhausted condition after a fortnight in Gaol. The accident on board the *Yesso* made the want of space in the Civil Hospital very painfully felt. The Hospital had at the time 44 beds occupied, and as there were only 10 left, vacant, and these were nearly all in the female and venereal wards, the only course was to spread mattresses over the floors and passages, and there deposit the wounded as they were brought in. The number of the sufferers and the severity of their injuries taxed the resources of the Hospital staff to the very utmost, but every one responded manfully to the call and did their best.

On several occasions noisy lunatics were sent to the Hospital, for want of a better place. Lack of accommodation necessitated their being kept in close confinement, which could not be otherwise than detrimental to them, and their insane vociferations day and night were a source of great annoyance to both patients and attendants. Provision being made elsewhere for them in September, no lunatics have been admitted since that time.

There were 49 deaths during the twelve months, as compared with 35 in 1876. Of these 20 were moribund on admission, and three were attributed to privation.

The receipts from paying patients in 1877, amounted to $3,619.36, less by $1,100 than the receipts for 1876. There were fewer patients in Hospital in 1877, and some of the accounts due for 1877 have been collected in 1878. The fees for Board of Trade patients are not here included, as they are paid directly into the Treasury. Hospital stoppages for the Police are paid in the same way.

A reference to the tables shows that 286 Chinese were treated in the Civil Hospital in 1875.

This is about the usual number, and as usual, about one half of them were policemen, and most of the rest were brought in by the police—cases of assault, or sick destitutes picked up in the street. The presence of nearly all these 236, therefore, was in great measure compulsory. The lukongs are sent in because they are in receipt of pay from the Government, and it is to the interest of the Colony that when disabled, they shall be restored to health and efficiency as soon as possible, and police cases are brought in order that they may be disposed of before the Magistrates without delay, and that trustworthy evidence shall be forthcoming as to the nature and severity of the injuries sustained.

The medico-legal work performed by the Superintendent of the Hospital in 1877, consisted as usual of giving evidence before the Magistrates and in the Supreme Court touching the nature and severity of the injuries in criminal cases sent to hospital. In addition to this, there were 116 dead bodies examined and reported on, of which 82 were adults, viz., 6 Europeans, 7 coloured, and 69 Chinese, and 34 were children all Chinese.

In some of these a superficial external examination only was made, and, there being no marks of violence apparent and no suspicious circumstances attendant on the finding of the bodies, nothing further was done.

In a number of the cases, however, death had resulted from poisoning or from criminal violence, and in those a thorough and complete investigation of the body and the internal organs was made and in some cases the contents of the stomach were examined.

The examination of the 116 bodies brought to Hospital, showed every variety of death from homicide, suicide, and disease.

The Coroner's returns record the causes in all cases coming under the first two heads, and in the third category, the diseases were found to be principally those leading to sudden death, viz., heart disease, aneurism, and apoplexy.

The suicides were from opium poisoning, hanging, and possibly drowning.

Of the 34 children, some were still-born, and the rest had died from disease and mal-nutrition.

There was little reason to believe that in any of these cases death had resulted from violence. The bodies had been exposed in the street, and on the hill-side, or thrown into the water to avoid the trouble and expense of burial.

There is, however, little or no check to homicide in a hundred ways among the Chinese, for as there is not, and cannot be, any correct diagnosis of disease among them, registration of the cause of death must be a mere form, and the Registrar has no guarantee that the cause stated to him is the true one.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. J. WHARRY, M.D., Superintendent.
Dr. Ph. B. C. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.]

LONDON, 6th July.

THE "IRON DUKE" TO RELIEVE THE "AUDACIOUS."

H.M.S. *Iron Duke* is being prepared for immediate despatch to sea to relieve H.M.S. *Audacious*.

SUPREME COURT.

July 5th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

IN RE THE ESTATE OF ANTONIO OLONA, DECEASED—APPEAL.

The Court delivered judgment in this case as follows:—The Court has deferred giving judgment in this case in the hopes that the parties might agree to some mode of raising the question of law involved, which would be binding and conclusive. Before the case came on for argument, I urged both sides to enter into an agreement as provided by Section 88 of the Code, which seemed applicable to the circumstances. At the argument the full difficulties of the attempt to deal with the point of law raised, in proceedings under the Trustee Relief Ordinance 7 of 1873, became more apparent, and the parties were again induced to try to arrange a case under Section 88 of the Code. The effort has now finally failed, and it only remains for the Court to deal with the case as best it can. The appeal is from a decision of Sir John Smale, that a debt due from the estate of Olona, the testator, to the assignee of the estate of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis, merchants of Manila, is barred by the Statute of Limitations. Leave to appeal was granted by Sir John Smale, the arguments have been heard, and it only remains for the Court to do the best it can under the circumstances. The proceedings are entirely informal. The Trustee Relief Ordinance No. 7 of 1873 never contemplated the consideration of claims on a testator's estate by unsatisfied creditors, nor does it provide any machinery by which such questions can be properly raised and fairly decided. Section 3 of 7 of 1873 creates an Official Trustee, when creditors have been paid and a fund remains in the hands of Executors coming under Trusts expressed in a will, it is a great convenience to Executors to hand over to the Official Trustee the trust funds to be administered. But the Ordinance was not passed to relieve Executors from their common duties or from the decision of claims made by creditors on their testator's estate. If they are used in the ordinary way they have the opportunity of setting up any legal defence at their command. The proceedings in the case before us were on petition as directed by Section 5 of 7 of 1873, preferred by Mrs. Olona, the widow of deceased, praying that the trusts of the testator's will might be carried out, and that two-thirds of the sum of $4,639.94, which had been handed over to the Official Trustee as and for a trust fund in which she was beneficially interested, might be paid out of Court to her. No bill was filed, and on this petition it was competent to the Court to make the order or not. But the order is disputed by creditors of the estate, and a claim is put forward which the Executors ought to have disposed of before the sum above mentioned was placed in the hands of the Official Trustee. It will be asked, how do creditors appear at all on these proceedings? What *locus standi* can they have? Except by consent they can have no *locus standi*. The present claimants come into Court in this way. By a mistake the Official Trustee was directed to advertise in the local papers, giving creditors notice to come in and prove their claims within a limited time under Ord. 9 of 1870, after, instead of before, the $4,639 were paid over to the Official Trustee. The consequence was that the Assignee of the estate of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis and a Mr. Uriarte, and a son of Mrs. Olona, who is himself beneficially interested under his father's will appeared to prove claims. At the hearing of Mrs. Olona's petition the learned Attorney-General appeared for Mr. Uriarte and Mr. Olona, and Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., for Mrs. Olona, Mr. Francis appearing for the Assignee of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis. It is impossible to say how they appeared unless it was by consent. This, Mr. Hayllar, I understand, repudiates—or says that at any rate though protesting he consented in a certain sense—supposing that the question of these claims was to be decided once for all by the presiding Judge, and somehow or other orally, and without any pleading. The Statute of Limitations was put forward as a bar to the claim. Sir John Smale, always alleging that the proceedings were invalid except by consent, decided against the claim of Mr. Francis' client, but gave leave to appeal. Leave to appeal from the decision of any Judge sitting alone on the hearing of any suit or proceeding is a matter of right by Ordinance 12 of 1873 Section 13. But the proceeding contemplated is some regular and formal proceeding in which the Court is capable of giving a final decision. Everything which took place at the hearing of Mrs. Olona's petition except Mr. Hayllar's application was really *coram non judice*. Under the proceedings taken under Section 5 of the Ordinance for the relief of Trustees and Executors it is impossible to make any order at all, supposing the creditors' claim were to be held good. In the first place the Executors are not before the Court, and the questions whether the Statute of Limitations has run as between the creditors and the executors, or as between the legatees and the creditors might be very different matters. But it is clear that the executors are the persons to contest this point if they choose to do so, in the ordinary course of law, and whether any acknowledgement within 6 years by the legatees takes the debt out of the Statute as against them might be a point to be considered in a proper Court. Moreover, whenever a fund is paid into the hands of the Official Trustee it is a trust fund and to be administered as such. Supposing the Court found that the claim of the assignee of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis is not varied by the Statute, what power has it to order Mrs. Olona's trust money to be paid to her husband's creditors. None whatever, nor do I think that any ordinary consent, such as Mr. Hayllar is supposed to have given on the hearing before Sir John Smale would cure the defect. Nothing short of the sort of agreement contemplated by Section 88 of the Code could have that effect, and then the consent of all the parties would practically take the fund out of the Trustees Relief Ordinance. The appeal must be dismissed, but inasmuch as the creditors appeared in obedience to the notices given, the fund in Court must meet the costs. On the Executors presenting a petition, the Court will order the sum of $4,639.94 to be paid out to them, when they will be able no doubt to decide to whom the fund is justly due.

7th July.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE HON. F. SNOWDEN.

IN RE LEE YU CHOW, A BANKRUPT.

The bankruptcy of Lee Yu Chow was annulled, on the application of Mr. Wotton, the creditors having accepted a composition.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

CHIU CHUEN v. LEE CHUNG FOONG, $2,705.—This was a claim for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Broreton, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant has left the Colony and did not appear. The plaintiff is the master of the Wing Hong shop, and the goods sold consisted of two lots of rice. The debt was proved, and judgment given for the plaintiff, with interest from the date of sale, and costs.

Mr. G. S. Northcote, Deputy-Sheriff, proved the seizure under writ of a quantity of mat bags belonging to the plaintiff, the value of which was from $1,000 to $2,000.

The court declared the mat bags liable to satisfy the plaintiff's claim and ordered immediate execution to issue.

POLICE COURT.

8th July.

BEFORE THE HON. CHARLES MAY.

DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas Garog and John Ball, seamen on the British bark *Nyassa*, were charged with creating a disturbance in Graham-street on Saturday night, where in a drunken state.—The first prisoner was fined $1; in default, two days' imprisonment; the second prisoner was fined fifty cents; in default, one day's imprisonment.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Wong Atak was charged with stealing from the person of one U Asheong two pawn-tickets, two twenty-cent pieces, and one ten-cent piece.

The prosecutor was at a stall drinking a bottle of lemonade, and whilst doing so he felt a pull at his purse. He instantly put his hand down and caught hold of the prisoner's hand, which had the things thereon. He was then given into custody.

The prisoner said he picked the things up and was about to give them to the prosecutor. The charge was false.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Chan Achaung was charged with uttering counterfeit coin to one Wan Aying, master of a tea and cake shop in Wanchi-road.

On Sunday night the prisoner went to the prosecutor's shop and bought thirty cash worth of cakes, for which he offered a piece of broken silver, and the same was taken and one hundred and forty cash given in exchange. Some one then told the prosecutor that the prisoner was in the habit of uttering bad money. The prosecutor then looked at the piece of money given and found it was bad.

Mr. Soong Tim Tong, shroff to the Police, gave evidence proving the metal offered to be spurious.

The prisoner was identified as having being convicted in March, 1873, as a rogue and vagabond; subsequently for frequenting a gambling house; in January, 1874, for uttering counterfeit coin; and again in 1876 for a like offence.

His Worship now sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Fung Afuk was charged with being in unlawful possession of some chain, of which he could not give a satisfactory account.

The prisoner was recognised as having been twice previously convicted, and in October, 1876, of having been deported.

His Worship remanded the case until the 12th instant, in order to allow the prisoner an opportunity of pointing out the place where he said he obtained the chain, and to await His Excellency the Governor's instructions regarding prosecuting the prisoner for returning from banishment.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

6th July.

It is with much diffidence that, as "your own" here, I am somehow compelled to say a word or two about the latest sensation "the gunpowder affair"—or the "gunpowder plot." With the thermometer at 90 degrees any discussion must be hot, particularly when it affects the autonomy of a colony so distant from the mother country. Mr. Hennessy is proving himself a real friend of China. Not content with protecting the backs of his *protegés* by abolishing flogging, and reprieving a murderer's life, he must needs add to the population of China by converting Portuguese into Chinamen. How thankful should His Celestial Majesty be to Mr. Hennessy for this magic *escamotage*, and what glory, too, for his said Majesty to find some of his tailless subjects enrolled among the volunteers of Hongkong.

What real motive induced Mr. Hennessy to cast forth *urbo et orbi* his fulmination over Macao? An apparent *entente cordiale* existing between the Governors of the two colonies, Mr. Hennessy's declaration seems the more unwarrantable. China claims also suzerainty over Siam; will not Mr. Hennessy kindly oblige the Chinese by endorsing this also?

Macao is *de facto* a Portuguese Colony. Those who ignore this do it for their own convenience. The Portuguese flag waving over the forts has been saluted by war vessels of every nationality, the Chinese included; and British troops have more than once been landed here to protect a city against the Chinese. It was only lately that a British Consular agency was withdrawn on the representation of Sir Brooke Robertson, whose mandarin worshipping penchant is so well known.

Without going deeply into the history of Macao, it will be enough for me to say that, if the Portuguese were in 1560 allowed to settle in Macao in recognition of the signal services rendered by them in extirpating piracy from these seas and in delivering Canton from their (the pirates) blockade, and had to pay the Chinese Government a nominal tax of 500 taels yearly, and submit to the authority of the mandarin of Macao in certain matters, it is clear that our independence was asserted when in 1848-49 Governor Ferreira do Amaral drove out the Custom House or Hoppo and cleared Macao of every vestige of Chinese authority. Brave Amaral paid dearly for his gallantry, for shortly afterwards, through the instrumentality of the Cantonese authorities, he was basely murdered. While satisfaction was being demanded by the Council of Government, headed by the Bishop of Macao, Chinese troops were massed on the isthmus of Porta do Cerco or Barrier. Hostilities soon broke out and though threatened by 3,000 to 4,000 Chinese soldiers, a handful of Portuguese carried the Barrier fortifications, and advancing to a fort whither the Chinese had retreated, took and held it. Governor Amaral's head, which had been severed from the body and taken to Canton, was subsequently delivered to us, and though awful threats of invasion and of total annihilation were then pronounced, the Portuguese remained masters of the situation and the conquerors of this bit of land, once so coveted and now so vituperated.

But, may I ask, is it not the Haikwan who would like to consider Macao as part of China rather than the Imperial Government? If we have no treaty made after the European fashion, have we not ancient conventions and agreements to fall back upon? Our treaty was not ratified simply because one of the most important articles differed materially from the Portuguese rendering of it and the Chinese cunningly insisted on their version. It was also stipulated in one of the articles of this treaty that on its ratification all conventions and agreements made between the Imperial Government and the Viceroys of Kwangtung and the Portuguese Government and the authorities of Macao in by-gone years were to be considered as cancelled—*ergo*, the treaty not having been ratified, these conventions subsist. What is most funny is that under these conventions British and other vessels were then allowed to trade with Macao and China! It is sad to see those we have befriended cast us off and rub their hands after throwing a sly stone!

Before concluding I must state that I know for certain that on several occasions has the Viceroy of Kwangtung referred to our unratified treaty and made claims under it. How to reconcile this fact with Mr. Hennessy's announcement, I must leave to the public. In one sense, when it pleases the Canton Authorities, we are a Treaty Power, and when it does not suit them this very treaty is ignored!

Diplomatic action must now follow and do the rest. I have said quite enough, and have every reason to believe our Governor and Minister Plenipo. has pluck enough to clear matters and cast off the slur so sneakingly hurled at us.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 31st May.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The point of the political horizon on which all eyes are fixed is the meeting of the Congress. In Paris, in the usually best informed quarters, it was authoritatively stated in the beginning of the week that the invitations had been issued and that the first meeting had been fixed for the 11th June. The replies of our Government in Parliament to questions subsequently put prove the Paris reports to be premature, to say the least. These replies were to the effect that the prospects of the meeting of the Congress had greatly improved within the last few days, but that nothing had been settled. News, however, comes this morning from Vienna to the effect that Count Andrassy had been asked by Prince Bismarck to name a time when he could conveniently attend the opening of the Congress and that he had named the 11th of June. As preparations are being made on all sides the very general impression is that the Congress will meet on that date, the present obstacle being some difference between the British and Russian Governments, which it is thought are capable of adjustment.

The matter, according to my apprehension, stands thus:—Germany is deeply interested in Russian welfare and is therefore solicitous to prevent war between England and Russia. Count Schouvaloff is evidently convinced that England is in earnest and that the result of a war would be most disastrous to his Imperial Majesty the Czar. Accordingly, the Crown Prince of Germany, with his wife, our Princess Royal, comes to England on a visit to the Queen to use his influence at the Court of St. James to bring about a modification of the British demands, whilst Count Schouvaloff goes to the Czar to impress upon him the absolute necessity of making concessions. The Crown Prince and the Count, working from opposite ends, have to meet in the middle, and there can be no doubt that they have approached pretty nearly to each other. The great difficulty consisted in the submission by the Russian Government of the San Stefano treaty in its entirety to the Congress, which the Czar refused to do, and which the British inflexibly insisted on. This difficulty was got over by the assurance of Prince Bismarck that the San Stefano treaty should be laid upon the table and fully discussed. Then England suggested the futility of meeting Russia at the Congress until some understanding could be arrived at between them, inasmuch as some of the clauses of the San Stefano treaty would never be agreed to by this country. The result is the late negotiations between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff. Russia has certainly made very considerable concessions. For instance, she has abandoned her Bulgarian scheme, has waived her money indemnity, has admitted the necessity of each race being properly represented in the future Governments of the Balkans, and so on. She is to find compensation for the blood and treasure she has lost by acquisitions in Armenia. There have been several of those peculiar articles in *The Times* lately, which are evidently inspired, and which to be understood must be read between the lines. The logical sequence of these is this—that the possession of Kars will enable Russia to continue to indulge her predilection for harassing Turkey, that this sort of thing must be stopped once and for all, and that Turkey must surrender to England some strategical point from which Russia can be watched, it being very forcibly urged that England is in a position to require such concession at the hands of Turkey in consideration of having relieved the Porte from the onerous and disastrous clauses of the Treaty of San Stefano. This strategical point must mean Batoum, I think, and this idea stands corroborated by the circumstance of the Czar having waived his right to the cession of that port, which the late treaty gave him. I hope this may be so, for I have always thought that the occupation of Batoum by England was about the only step that could check Russian aggression on the borders of the Black Sea. Besides, it will become a most important seat of trade. Whether it is this point or the subject of the Bessarabian retrocession that stops the negotiations between England and Russia I cannot say, but anyhow, a lion has appeared in the Russian path, which should have been anticipated, did not Muscovite greed blind the Czar's councils.

Austria, as might have been expected, has at last shown her hand. Count Andrassy met the Parliamentary delegates the day before yesterday and plainly told them that Austria had from the first strongly and repeatedly objected to the San Stefano treaty, that Russia had sent many replies, but none of a satisfactory nature, and that, whether the Congress decided in favour of Russia or not, Austria would not submit to the proposed partition of the Balkan Peninsula, either geographically or ethnologically, nor to the cessions made to Servia and Montenegro. Moreover, the navigation of the Danube required security, which I presume means that Russia shall not acquire the Bessarabian strip. The Count further told the delegates that Austria must arm and mass her troops on her eastern frontier, and must consequently use the credits which had been voted. This declaration was received with great favour by the delegates and with much enthusiasm by the people. It irrevocably commits Austria to a definite line of policy. She has Turkey, Greece, and Roumania to assist her, the Russian communications are absolutely at her feet, and it appears to me that her case is so good and her position so strong as to give the Czar no choice but submission. Consequently, according to my lights, there will be no war, because the Russian game has been so badly played and so thoroughly played out as to render war on her part tantamount to absolute suicide.

As for the armies facing each other at Constantinople, Todleben has taken up an entirely new position and shows a very strong, bold front. At the same time he evinces a most conciliatory disposition towards the Turks and has issued strong orders to his troops not to

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the CAINE ROAD, "Dinder," at present in the occupation of the BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [756

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [11

MACAO.

TO BE LET, during Summer, a WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, opposite the Public Garden, Praya Grande, with Three Bedrooms and One Dining Room, Servants' and Bath Rooms, Kitchen, &c.
Apply to HING KEE,
Billiard Room.
Macao, 5th June, 1878. [1004

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, MOSQUE TERRACE.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 17, WELLINGTON STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [37

TO LET.

THE EASTERN HOUSE at the ALBANY, at present in the occupation of Mr. BRERETON. Possession can be had on 1st May.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1878. [554

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, with Godown underneath; Compradore and Servants' Offices. Also additional Godown accommodation if required. Immediate Possession.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1496

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as entire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments.
GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
Supreme Court House.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, with a private family. Address F. care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [tt568

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

IN the HOUSES on Marine Lot 65, formerly known as the BLUE HOUSES, situate on Praya East:—
HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with Possession on the 1st July.
HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House, or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of August.
As also,
The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience, with Immediate Possession. Fine Spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.
For further Particulars apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1082

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS attached to the BLUE HOUSES at Wanchai, Marine Lot 65.
For further Particulars apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1083

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [2

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [401

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [27

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ASSETS ..... $31,700,000.
SURPLUS ..... $5,500,000.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.
For full Information and Particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [202

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [t634

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [30

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [26

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [20

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [24

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [32

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [33

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [29

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [23

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
KWOK ACHEONG, of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO YBOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1331

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...	Tls. 104,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date	Tls. 754,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KEBBS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINE, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

AGENCIES IN

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1878. [45

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Achilles (str.)	C. Anderson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON	Caldera (str.)	R. B. Williams	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON	Sir Harry Parkes	S. Chapman	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Nyassa	Garrock	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Kenton	Colvin	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Annie Lorway	Benjamin Gales	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	H. G. Johnson	Colby	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On or about 1st prox.
SAN FRANCISCO	Navesink	Barstow	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sir Charles Napier	French	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	William H. Deitz	Endicott	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Teheran (str.)	A. Johnson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Java (str.)	Weber	Hongkong	Hop Kee	On 11th inst., at 2 P.M.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	A. Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Salvadora (str.)	Larrinaga	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
KOBE	Ægean (str.)		Hongkong	Linstead & Co.	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI, &c.	Norden (str.)	Boyson	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Surat (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Teucer (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
AMOY, TAIWAN, & TAMSUI	Taiwan (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $6, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, * ** *** and ****, at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
$18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [14

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Refinery Manufactures—
LOAF SUGAR (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves).
CUT LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (LYLE'S PATENT).
CRYSTALIZED SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A1111*.
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A111*.
MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A11*.
FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond A1.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C.S.R. in diamond B1.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45 deg., 30 deg., O.P., and NAVAL.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from BONES.
BONE TAR (A Preventive of White Ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.
PACKED IN QUANTITIES and PACKAGES to suit CUSTOMERS.
Particulars and Prices on application to
THE MANAGER,
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited.
East Point.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [6n419

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [15

UE-CHEONG,
(RESIDING AT MIN KING,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG),
CHINAWARE DEALER,
Has always on hand all sorts of Superfine KIANG-SI PROVINCE CHINAWARE for Sale.
SAP-SAM-HONG, CANTON.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON:
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

FOR SALE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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WM. CRUICKSHANK,
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IMPORTER OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PATENT MEDICINES, and TOILET REQUISITES.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
SHIP AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS supplied and refitted.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.
N.B.—All business communications should be addressed VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [35

SING LEE,
COAL MERCHANT,
No. 37, TUNG-MAN LANE,
Has always on Sale every description of HOUSE and STEAM COAL at MODERATE PRICES.
Steam Launches on Hire and for Towing.
ESTABLISHED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

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SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS, and OILMAN'S STORES,
Of the Best Quality and at the Shortest Notice.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1878. [1126

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ÆGEAN, British steamer, Stewart.—Linstead & Co.
ANNA BERTHA, German bark, Peterson.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
ARGENTINO, British steamer, Barnett.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
AREOLA, British bark, Penery.—Carlowitz & Co.
ARISTIDE, Fr. bark, Briand.—Carlowitz & Co.
BELLONA, German str., Ahrens.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
BERTHA, Brit. steamer, Langley.—Meyer & Co.
CHANNEL QUEEN, British ship, Le Lacheur.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, British bark, Place.—Rozario & Co.
CHINKIANG, British steamer, Orr.—Siemssen & Co.
C. L. PEARSON, American schooner, J. Swain.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
CONDOR, Ger. brig, P. Göttig.—Wieler & Co.
ELEANOR, British bark, Jobson.—Meyer & Co.
FAIR LEADER, British bark, H. W. Norris.—Russell & Co.
FITZPATRICK, British steamer, Humphries.—Chinese.
FREDERICK, British bark, Kermode.—Norton & Co.
GUAM, British brig, McGregor.—Borneo Co.
HELENE, German bark, Volquardsen.—Wieler & Co.
H. G. JOHNSON, American bark, Colby.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HIGHLANDER, American ship, Hutchinson.—Captain.
IMBAT, British steamer, Jones.—Linstead & Co.
JAVA, Dutch steamer, Weber.—Captain.
KATE TATHAM, British bark, Pitkethly.—Birley & Co.
KENTON, British bark, Colvin.—Wieler & Co.
LODORE, British ship, Jones.—Meyer & Co.
LORNE, British steamer, McCulloch.—Melchers & Co.
MADRAS, British steamer, Richardson.—Linstead & Co.
MAGDALA, British ship, Jones.—Meyer & Co.
MARCIA, Brit. steamer, Broker.—Siemssen & Co.
MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, British bark, McKoon.—Rozario & Co.
MECCA, British steamer, Morncy.—Landstein & Co.
MINNA, German bark, Dau.—Meyer & Co.
MOSS GLEN, British bark, Nicholls.—Landstein & Co.
NAVESINK, Am. bark, Barstow.—Russell & Co.
NICOLAUS, German schooner, Stölken.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
NORMAN COURT, Brit. bark, Shewan.—Turner & Co.
NORTHERN STAR, British bark, Wortley.—Wieler & Co.
NYASSA, British ship, Garrick.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
OCEAN RACER, British 3-m. schooner, G. Simpson.—Captain.
PEE ARDUA, British bark, Taggart.—Meyer & Co.
PERUSIA, Belgian steamer, McKirdy.—Olyphant & Co.
RIFLEMAN, Brit. bark, Bishop.—Naval Yard.
ROSETTA MCNEIL, American bark, Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
SAGA, Swedish bark, Skforsparre.—Carlowitz & Co.
SALVADORA, Spanish steamer, Larrinaga.—Remedios & Co.
SEA GULL, British steamer, Smith.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SILAS FISH, Am. bark, Williams.—Captain.
SIR HARRY PARKES, British ship, Chapman.—Meyer & Co.
SONNTAG, Am. bark, Simmons.—Meyer & Co.
SUMATRA, Am. ship, Clough.—Russell & Co.
TA HONGKONG, Chinese ship, Buthmann.—Yuen Fat Hong.
THALES, British steamer, Pocock.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
THE FREDERICK, Brit. bark, Roop.—Captain.
TOKATEA, Brit. bark, Harrison.—Rozario & Co.
TYBURNIA, Brit. bark, Golder.—Olyphant & Co.
VENICE, British str., Rhode.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
VILLA DE RIVADAVIA, Spanish brig, Camus.—Brandao & Co.
WEST STANLEY, British steamer, Ashby.—Siemssen & Co.
WM. H. DEITZ, American schooner, Endicott.—Russell & Co.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, Schultze.—Siemssen & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"TAIWAN."
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1165

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANGTUNG,"
Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1166

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"SALVADORA."
Larrinaga, Master, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1878. [1159

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"DANUBE,"
A. Clanchy, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1878. [1160

FOR NAGASAKI, WLADIWOSTOCK, AND NICOLAJEFSK.

THE Danish Steamer
"NORDEN,"
Boysen, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878. [1148

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "SURAT" with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"CHINA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship
"CALDERA,"
Robert Bryce Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.
The "CALDERA" has good accommodation for First-class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1878. [1001

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Schooner
"WILLIAM H. DEITZ,"
Endicott, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1878. [1167

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES,"
S. Chapman, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [1022

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1878. [975

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"ANNIE LORWAY,"
Benjamin Gales, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1878. [1131

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"KENTON,"
Colvin, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1878. [1073

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 Ship
"SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
French, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1044

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark
"H. G. JOHNSON,"
Colby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [897

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Bark
"NAVESINK,"
Barstow, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1878. [1030

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [16

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON DIRECT;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "TEHERAN," Captain A. JOHNSON, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CHINA" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on REGULAR RATES is GRANTED to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in commission.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 16th July. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1878.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on or about August 1st, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1878.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE 90 A1 British Steamship
"ARGENTINO,"
915 Tons Register (1,426 Tons Gross).
For Particulars apply to the CAPTAIN on Board.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [763

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE British Steamship
"AMERICA,"
Graham, Master, of 563 tons register and 16,500 picals Capacity.
For further Particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1878. [852

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

We beg to intimate that, during the months of JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER, the PRICE of ICE will be 2½ Cents per Pound; the smallest quantity sold FOUR POUNDS.

As the demand at present is more than we can meet, and will be heavier during the above months, we have decided upon this advance in price solely with the object of keeping the consumption within the producing power of our present machinery, and so endeavouring to give all Consumers a share. As soon as we feel the demand falling off, the Price will be reduced again to the usual Two CENTS per Pound.

While thanking the Community for the support they have hitherto accorded us, we trust they will bear with us at this time in our efforts to meet the wants of all, as next year, with the addition of our new Machinery, there will be no lack of supplies, and consequently no necessity for going beyond the charge of 2 Cents per Pound.
KYLE AND BAIN.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1878. [1117

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

The Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the business of the said Refinery be MADE TO THEM, either at their Offices, Queen's Road, or at the Refinery Premises.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1878. [909

TO SHIPCHANDLERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO. hold consignments of
GUN METAL BOILER FITTINGS.
JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED FILES, AXES, ADZES, AUGERS, CHISELS, AND OTHER TOOLS, AND CUTLERY.
RUGS, CARPETS (BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY) suitable for Ships.
STORER'S PAINTS AND OILS.
SHIPS' LAMPS.
FILTERS, TRAVELLING RUGS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [6m767

EX P. & O. STEAMER "GEELONG."

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

MARSALA WINES.

OLD PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (equal to about 12 dozen). $50.
In Octaves (equal to about 6 dozen) ..... $30.
LONDON PARTICULAR.
In

EXTRACTS.

THE MERMAID AND THE OCTOPUS.

There was a mermaid beneath the sea,
By her papa kept in a locked abyss—
Yet in spite of the cruel old merman, she
Fell deeply in love with an octopus—
A slimy, grimy octopus!
A green, anrhymy octopus!
The son of a terrible cuttle-fish!
A quivering, shivering octopus!

He'd savage eyes, and dreadful strength
In his horrid beak that cocked up was—
And tentacles, thirty feet in length
Surrounded this wonderful octopus!
This mighty, bitey octopus!
This snappish, fighty octopus!
The son of a terrible cuttle-fish!
A quivering, shivering octopus!

There wriggled in an electric cel—
On the mermaid's lips he shocked a bus!
Said she, "The magnetic thrill I feel,
But you'd better look out for my octopus!
He's a frightful, spiteful octopus!
Yet a most delightful octopus!
The son of a terrible cuttle-fish!
A quivering, shivering octopus!"

Quoth she to her nurse, an old mermaid,
"Although the old man hath locked up us,
A way I know, and I'm not afraid
To escape to my darling octopus!
My beautiful, dutiful octopus!
And a very suitable octopus!
The son of a terrible cuttle-fish!
A quivering shivering octopus!"

She called a cyclone, that in Broadway
I'm certain would ever have knocked a bus,
But it only carried her sulky, away
So she might elope with the octopus!
"Audacious, rapacious octopus!"
Cried the nurse, "Oh good gracious! octopus!
The son of a terrible cuttle-fish!
A quivering, shivering octopus!"

And now in their weedy coral bed
They lie in *dulcissimis noctibus*—
At night she's embraced and in day time fed
By the numerous arms of her octopus!
A curious, furious octopus!
A quite injurious octopus!
The son of a terrible cuttle-fish!
A quivering, shivering octopus!

CHARLES P. RUSSEL in *Scribner's Monthly*.

BUTTERFLY COLLECTING.

The beautiful forms and colours of butterflies, the intricacy of their markings, and their graceful evolutions in the air and around flowers, have always caused them to be much admired by lovers of the beauties of Nature. Almost every boy has hunted butterflies through the woods and fields, or has reared silkworms or other moths, and been delighted to find the newly-emerged insect in the box along with the empty pupa-case. And how often has the remembrance of these youthful pleasures led elderly men to return to them, and cheer the evening of their lives by a more scientific study of their early favourites. The beauty and the wonderful transformations of butterflies and moths have attracted attention and pleased the fancy from the most ancient times. Men have even reverently traced in them the symbol of the soul, and afterwards of immortality; for there is a beautiful analogy between the graceful winged insect emerging from the dark, motionless pupa, and the spirit leaving its mortal body and winging its flight to higher regions.—*From European Butterflies and Moths.*

THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF A BOY.

He was a small but muscular boy, with a development of unadulterated cussedness that would do credit to a Georgia Kuklux Klan Captain. There was a rope between them, and as they went down South Third Street [illegible] was leading the calf or the calf leading the boy. The calf made a dash for the Central Express office. The boy pulled him back and he made a dash for the boy, who ran around a waggon and fell over a water melon pile, the proprietor whereof swore copiously. "Come back here, you infernal clodbuster, and pay for this melon." "Say, M'hister! whoa—give me my—thunderation on you—hat, won't yer?" And the calf kicked up his heels and b-a-a-d, and tried to run into a store, but the boy sat back on the line with all his strength and suddenly sat down in the mud as the calf altered his mind and turned around to look at him. They went quietly ten steps, till a dog barked, when it took four circles around the boy in as many seconds, tying his legs up in the line, bringing him down in the mud again, and dragging him around until he looked like an old hat that had been run over by the ice-cart for two seasons. A philanthropic fat man by the name of Wilson, a lawyer, went to the boy's assistance, but the calf kicked him on the shin, and butted him in the condenser, so that he sat down on the curbstone and tried to die easy. Then the boy and calf untangled themselves and started down the street like a mail train behind time, until the calf, scaring at something, stopped suddenly and the boy fell over it and lost the rope. The calf at once took to his heels, every boy in the street running after and grabbing at the rope, until it got tangled in the bridge, when his conductor caught him by the ear and tail, and a lively fight took place all across the bridge and out of sight while everybody along the street proceeded to tell how easy it is to lead a calf if you only go their way about it.—*Eastern Free Press.*

SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

A FENIAN CHIEF.

The subject of this paper was an Irishman of thoroughly Irish descent on both sides. None of his ancestors had ever been known to bear a name destitute of one or other of the distinctive Irish prefixes Mac and O. He was of good blood, too, and belonged to a race which had not been totally impoverished by the ruinous revolutions of distant ages, nor by the still more ruinous revellings of later days, though it had taken its full share in both. The Doctor—so I shall call him—was born in Cork some forty or fifty years back. He was trained with a view to competing for a scholarship in Trinity College. Such were his talents that those who knew him best entertained no doubt of his success. But the young scapegrace though ambitious enough, could not refrain from perilous indulgences whose consequences confined him to his bed during the period of competition, and for many a day thereafter. Thereupon he was apprenticed to an apothecary. During his apprenticeship the young Doctor "saw life." He was a gambler and a rake, though on all occasions he could be cool, calculating, and moderate. He was above all things a drinking man. Not an incessant or an inveterate drunkard, but one who betook himself to the bottle as affording the highest enjoyment of life. He mixed drinking with all his pursuits; he planned and sipped, worked and sipped, gamed and sipped, and raked and sipped. But when the duty of the hour was sipping pure and simple, he threw his whole heart into it, thinking of nothing else. His career was such as might have been expected. His apprenticeship over, he had not the means of establishing himself in business; and his relatives were too well acquainted with his character to do it for him. They procured him a post in a hospital, he being then about twenty. Here he distinguished himself in various discreditable ways, and soon lost his place. After this the Doctor held an infinity of appointments with private practitioners, and in this way made acquaintance with every town of importance in the three kingdoms during the next ten years.

The year 1864 saw the doctor in the service of a metropolitan firm at the East-end of London. Here he was in the centre of the London Irish, among whom, for certain reasons, he held a commanding position. By this time Fenianism was in full swing everywhere, and in fuller swing in London than anywhere else. All good Fenians—a mighty host—were frantic in their infatuation. It was an infatuation difficult to describe—intensely patriotic and intensely vindictive; intensely vain, insolent, and overbearing; and intensely blackguardly, too. Conspiracy with the Fenians was just a mighty saturnalia: it was drinking deep from morning till night, and drinking still deeper from night till morning. The Doctor was a Fenian of the Fenians. Initiated in boyhood, his profession and frequent migrations enabled him to do what the brotherhood considered excellent service. At this time he held an important post among them, and became very popular. He was keen as well as daring—cautious as well as dashing. Above all, he, a gentleman in all respects, was so condescending. Then he could make himself so agreeable in all companies that it was impossible for any Irishman with a grain of patriotism in his composition to discern a fault in him. The Doctor therefore was free to indulge to the utmost at the cost of the brotherhood, which is saying a great deal—for no body of men ever contributed more liberally to a cause; and the Doctor was entrusted with a number of offices which gave him the command of unlimited funds. Among other offices, he held that of superintendent of the agents employed to seduce the soldiery stationed in and about London. This work prospered in his hands. Every week saw batches of deserters transmitted from various quarters to one or other of the Fenian hiding-places for such people in the East. Here they changed their clothing, and hence, after some days of coarse indulgence, they were shipped—some for the United States, where they were exhibited to the American branch of the brotherhood as the best possible evidence of the work being done at home; and some for various parts of Ireland, where they were to be employed as drill-masters, &c., until the day of action should arrive.

Such a man as the Doctor could could not escape the notice of the Government, which ever since the Chicago Congress of 1863 had been fully alive to the conspiracy and the dangers it involved, which thereafter had continued to keep a vigilant eye on the doings of the conspirators—an eye so vigilant, indeed, that none of the Fenian chiefs could take a step in any direction that was not noted down, and which, as one or other of these chiefs, or such of them as were within reach, became too dangerous to be left longer at large, caused him to be seized and secured. This last was always done so adroitly that the Fenians never suspected the arrest to be the result of long-continued supervision, but in every case looked upon it—up to the seizure of the office of the *Irish People*—as accidental. One after another, such men as "Pagan" O'Leary were captured in bungling fashion—as if the Government officials had stumbled against them by chance, and one after another they were tried under false names, as if the Government were totally ignorant of their identity and antecedents. The Doctor was placed under Government supervision early in 1864, and soon afterwards seems to have come to an understanding with the Government agents which left him at liberty to carry on precisely as before. Thereafter the English, and especially the London, arrests increased much in importance; but as these arrests were made in the bungling fashion to which we have just alluded, they excited no suspicion in the minds of the brethren. However, as the year drew to an end, and the conspiracy grew to a heat which portended conflagration, the Government threw off the mask and showed [illegible] watchful—especially towards the seducers of its soldiers. The Doctor, in particular, became an object of ostentatious surveillance. In consequence he thought it right to quit London—a step that had the full approval of the brotherhood. On reaching Dublin it was thought necessary that he should quit the country for a time, and he was despatched to New York on a confidential mission. In America he was allowed to see everything, and a full report of all reached the English authorities. He returned to Dublin in 1865, and was immediately posted to "the Scientific Department" of the conspiracy. Here he had much to do with the manufactories of arms and ammunition recently established by the Irish-American chiefs who took the lead in the brotherhood after the arrest of Stephens. Siding with these people against his ancient chief, the Doctor did much towards driving Stephens out of Ireland, after his escape from Richmond bridewell.

While thus ingratiating himself with Messrs. Kelly, M'Cafferty, and Company, the Doctor contrived to betray the principal arm factories one after another to the gentlemen at the Castle. This he did so cleverly that at the time no suspicion attached to him. On one occasion this cleverness in evading suspicion took a deadly shape. The seizure of the principal Fenian arm factory in Dublin, with a large quantity of plant and material, which took place in February, 1866, inflicted a blow on the association that was widely and deeply felt. A cry of treachery, accompanied by a demand for the immediate detection and punishment of the traitor, was raised by the brotherhood. The leaders felt that if the demand were not complied with a schism would ensue. Somehow suspicion was made to fall on a bricklayer who had been employed in building furnaces in the place. Soon afterwards this man was decoyed to a secluded spot on the outskirts of Dublin, where a band of assassins had been placed in ambush. Here the bricklayer was first stunned with the stroke of a bludgeon, and then received a shot through the body which proved mortal three days afterwards. It was well known that the poor fellow, a Fenian himself, was the victim of Fenian vengeance; but no disclosure of any consequence could be drawn from him. He said enough, however, to designate the prime agent with tolerable distinctness. Half a dozen of the numerous loose fishes calling themselves "doctors" who infest Dublin, as all other large towns, were arrested; but no evidence could be found against any of the prisoners, and all were set at liberty in a few days. Nor was any further inquiry made concerning this the first as well as the most ferocious and startling of the Fenian murders.

The Doctor continued his work in Ireland till the close of 1865. Then, seeing that Fenianism was at the last gasp, he made up his mind to retire for a season from the stage, and in such fashion as should do him credit on all sides. Early in the December of the year just mentioned, he, along with some other prime native leaders, took shelter in the house of one of their number. There was not a man of them who had not been serviceable to the Doctor at one time or another. In this house the whole band was captured, at a single cast of the police-net, by the contrivance of the Doctor, who, being himself included in the haul, remained unsuspected. The prisoners felt that if they went to trial pleading "not guilty," and thus allowing evidence to be adduced against them, they must inevitably be convicted and receive the heaviest sentences awarded at that time to treason-felony. Accordingly, it was proposed that they should all plead "guilty," and thus, shutting out the terrible evidence which, as they well knew, the prosecution was prepared to bring forward, escape with the comparatively lenient penalty of two years' imprisonment, like so many of the brotherhood who had adopted the same course. Up to the day of trial it was understood that every one of the party had agreed to the arrangement. When placed in the dock they pleaded "guilty" one after another, until it came to the turn of the Doctor, who was last, and he pleaded not guilty. He therefore was tried, and thus enabled the prosecution virtually to try the others with him. The result of the trial was that a difference arose among the jury respecting the Doctor, who was put back for re-trial on another occasion. His companions were consigned to penal servitude—one for fifteen years, others for ten years, and none for less than seven years. At the ensuing assizes the Doctor was tried alone, and, pleading guilty this time, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In a few months he was released, when, being looked upon as a martyr, he received a round sum from the Fenian treasury. He then betook himself to England, settling for awhile in one of the great northern towns. Here he led a roaring life while his money lasted, which was not long. He now resorted to an odd expedient for raising the wind, but one which was not quite unknown to members of the brotherhood. Bearing some resemblance to a noted and energetic chief then in hiding, he gave himself out as this personage and reaped a tolerable harvest from Celtic devotion. One enthusiastic individual, having no money of his own to bestow, actually enlisted and handed over the bounty he received to the "captain." This, however, was rather a dangerous game. The real captain, hearing of what was going forward, and, being ferocious as well as indignant, soon persuaded his double to give up that rôle.

Making his way to London, the Doctor succeeded in regaining his former influence over his countrymen in the East. About this time (1867-8) the brotherhood had fallen into infinite confusion, especially in the British Islands, and great efforts were being made from America to reorganize them. In these efforts the Doctor took a large share. But they failed, fraternity at home lost heart, the subscriptions fell off, and the trade of Fenian leader ceased to pay. In this emergency the Doctor transferred himself to America, where there was money still to be made by pandering to the Irish mania for rebellion against England. Here he tried to win a leading place among the brethren by a dashing stroke—one that he calculated would carry the American-Irish heart completely by storm. The American-Irish leaders were all at bitter feud with one another—everybody denouncing everybody else as a traitor. The Doctor singled out one of the most prominent of these so-called traitors and pistolled him in Yankee fashion, at a public meeting, inflicting a serious though not a mortal wound. A little earlier, and the coup would have won full success. Just then, however, things were not as they had been in the United States—when the Fenians were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased among themselves without interference from the law officers of the Union. The whole thing was now regarded as a nuisance by the majority of American citizens. The Doctor, therefore, was arrested, tried for his misdeeds, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. He served a part of his time, and then was pardoned and quitted the country.

On his return to England he found himself completely out of his reckoning concerning the conspiracy. During his absence it had been reorganized under new chiefs, who refused to recognize him. As to the rank and file, improvements in discipline had, as the Doctor soon discovered, rendered it impossible for an adventurere like himself to deceive and victimize them in the old fashion. And at the point where he finally broke down in his political career we leave the worthy Doctor.—"D." in *Pall Mall Gazette.*

A NOCTURNAL VISITOR.

Plenty of meat hung to the wagon, and as on the previous evening the boys—foreloper and all, for that worthy had turned up when he found me resolved to go—built an enormous fire close by, and between eating and shouting kept me awake. Towards daylight this was still going on, when I heard several exclamations of terror. I looked out of the front of the wagon. The boys were flying helter-skelter everywhere, and a rhinoceros was trotting backwards and forwards across the fire, tossing cacases, skins, cooking, utensils, and blankets about as if they each contained somebody. From England I had brought several red blankets, one of which in a weak moment I gave to Umganey. As it lay beside the fire it seemed to particularly take the fancy of the irate beast. At it he went, got his horn well into it, but there it seemed to stick; the more he shook his head the more it seemed tightly to wrap itself around it, entirely hiding the eyes. A struggle or two more was made, but still without avail; and the rhinoceros, ever grotesque, and more so under present circumstances than ever I saw it before, with a snort, bound, and kick, started off as hard as he could go for the sombre shadows of the forest, with a two-ounce bullet behind his shoulder. How he escaped knocking that ornamental headpiece of his against a tree, an accident which did not occur as long as he was in sight, was truly wonderful. In the morning he was found dead.—*From "The Great Thirst Land," by Parker Gillmore.*

HOW GREAT MEN WORK.

Some authors have rapidly sketched the plan of their intended work first, and have reserved their pains for filling out the details. The great French novelist, Balzac, followed this method. He sent off to the printer the skeleton of the intended romance, leaving pages of blank paper between for conversation, descriptions, &c.; and as soon as that was struck off he shut himself up in his study, ate and drank nothing but bread and water till he had filled up the blank spaces, and in this way completed his book. Godwin wrote his "Caleb Williams" backwards—beginning, that is to say, with the last chapter and working on to the first. Richardson produced his ponderous novels by painfully elaborating different portions at different times. Burton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," the great scholars Barthius and Turnebus; Butler, the author of "Hudibras;" Locke; Fuller, the "witty" divine; Bishop Horne, Warburton, Hurd, and many others kept common-place books, which may account for the copious and apposite illustrations which enrich their volumes. Sheridan and Hook were always on the alert for bits of brilliant conversation and stray jokes, which they took good care to jot down in their pocket-books for use. The great Bentley always bought editions of classical authors with very broad margins, and put down the observations which might occur to him in the course of his reading—which is the secret of his lavish erudition. Pope scribbled down stray thoughts for future use whenever they struck him—at dinner table, in an open carriage, at his toilet, and in bed. Hogarth would sketch any face that struck him on his finger-nail, hence the marvellous diversity of feature in his infinite galleries of portraits. Swift would lie in bed in the morning "thinking of wit for the day;" and Theodore Hook generally "made up his impromptus the night before." Washington Irving was fond of taking his portfolio out into the fields, and laboriously manipulating his graceful periods while swinging on a stile. Wordsworth and De Quincey did the same. It would be easy to multiply instances of the pain and labour expended on compositions which to all appearance bear no traces of such effort.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 8TH JULY, 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.50 to 3.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.00 to 92.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.50 to 103.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 81.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.55
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.85 to 1.90
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 68 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.90 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.00 to 5.05
White Shirtings, HH, per piece	$4.25 to 4.30
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.35
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.80
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.75
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.45 to 8.55
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$3.25 to 3.50
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.90 to 7.05
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.35 to 6.38
Lead, LS, per picul	$6.25 to 6.31
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$6.27 to 6.32
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$59.00 to 59.50
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$60.50 to 61.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.00 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.20 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$22.00 to 23.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.25 to 7.28
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$19.60 to 19.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.25 to 5.30

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Slam, per picul	$0.93 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$60.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$12.50 to 13.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$68.50 to 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 550
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$6.90 to 8.05

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$19.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$37.00 to 37.50
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$19.50 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.00 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 23.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$15.80 to 16.50
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$19.80 to 15.20
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.60
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.90 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.85 to 3.65
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.15 to 3.25
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.60 to 9.60
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.52 to 1.65
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.55 to 3.65
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.75 to 6.85
Fungus	$38.50 to 39.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, per picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, per picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 18.00 to 15.50
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.00 to 21.50
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Slam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$30.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Slam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.50
Mussels, Dry Slam middle, per picul	$8.55 to 8.75
Mussels, Dry Slam small, per picul	$7.45 to 7.75
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.00 to 5.05
Peas, White, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.23 to 2.32
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.85 to 1.95
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.04 to 2.08
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.15 to 2.22
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.60 to 1.65
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,000 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$3,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.45 to 2.48
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.42 to 2.44
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.41 to 2.43
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.47 to 2.49
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$2.54 to 2.55
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.07 to 1.09
Rice, Japan	$2.57 to 2.59
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.55 to 6.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.95 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.35 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.25 to 3.28
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.25 to 4.35
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.25 to 7.35
Rattans, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$2.30 to 2.35
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$10.00 to 1.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.60 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.[illegible] to 2.60
Sugar, Shai-lung, White, No. 1, per picul	$6.70 to 7.00
Sugar, Shai-lung, White, No. 2, per picul	$6.[illegible] to 6.80
Sugar, Shai-lung, Brown, per picul	$5.15 to 5.65
Sugar Candy, Shai-lung, per picul	$9.55 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.25 to 2.28
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.75 to 8.00
Window Glass, per box	$2.55 to .65

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ægean	July 4	Stewart	Brit. str	842	Linstead & Co	
Amadyr	July 7	Moreau	Fren. str	2440	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Argentino	Apr. 22	Barnett	Brit. str	915	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Bellona	July 7	Ahrens	Ger. str	789	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Bertha	June 18	Langlay	Brit. str	1421	Meyer & Co	
Bombay	Feb. 13		Brit. str	749	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Camoes	Oct. 2	—	Brit. str	95	Kwok Acheong	
Danube	July 4	Clanchy	Brit. str	564	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Fat-choy	—	Holland	Brit. str	153	G. McBain	
Fitzpatrick	Apr. 18	Humphries	Brit. str	557	Captain	Repairing
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Imbat	July 3	R. Jones	Brit. str	868	Linstead & Co	
Japan	July 5	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Java	July 1	Weber	Dut. str	836	Siemssen & Co	Singapore
Kinshan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiung-chow	—	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kwangtung	July 6	Punchard	Brit. str	675	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Lorne	July 1	McCulloch	Brit. str	1035	Melchers & Co	
Madras	June 30	Richardson	Brit. str	1079	Linstead & Co	
Marcia	May 26	Becker	Brit. str	1060	Siemssen & Co	
Mecca	July 6	Morney	Brit. str	686	Landstein & Co	
Norna	June 28	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Salvadora	June 29	Larrinaga	Span. str	634	Remedios & Co	
Sea Gull	July 1	Smith	Brit. str	997	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Taiwan	July 6	M. Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow
Thales	July 4	T. G. Pocock	Brit. str	878	G. R. Stevens & Co	
Venice	July 3	Rhode	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yangtsze	June 25	Schultze	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	Macao
Yottung	July 4	Goggin	Brit. str	237	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
West Stanley	July 5	Ashby	Brit. str	903	Siemssen & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna Bertha	June 30	Petterson	Ger. bk	468	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Annie Lorway	May 27	B. Gales	Brit. bk	752	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Areola	Apr. 23	Poncry	Brit. bk	947	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Aristide	May 30	Briand	Fren. bk	399	Carlowitz & Co	
B.v.Middelburg	June 16	Blanken	Dut. bk	628	Siemssen & Co	
Chantel Queen	June 11	Le Lacheur	Brit. sh	609	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
G. L. Dawson	June 7	J. Swain	Amr. sch	664	D. Lapraik & Co	
C. Andrews	June 19	G. Place	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	
Conchita	June 17	S. Arias	Span. bk	430	Remedios & Co	Manila
Eleanor	June 10	Jobson	Brit. bk	433	Meyer & Co	
Fair Leader	June 16	H. W. Norris	Brit. bk	474	Russell & Co	Yokohama
Friederich	May 30	Wulff	Ger. bk	594	Wm. Pustau & Co	Touron
Frederick	May 30	Kermode	Brit. bk	902	Norton & Co	
Guam	June 12	McGregor	Brit. bg.	290	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel
Hedwig	June 21	Warnken	Ger. bk	800	Melchers & Co	
Highlander	June 19	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Captain	
Hindostan	June 21	Bellyea	Brit. sh	1517	P. & O. S. N. Co	
H. G. Johnson	Apr. 16	Colby	Amr. bk	1080	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Jean Pierre	June 18	Legasse	Fren. bk	607	Carlowitz & Co	Victoria
Juliane	July 1	Gertmann	Ger. sch	187	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Julie	July 5	Lanney	Fren. bk	504	Carlowitz & Co	
Kate Tatham	July 4	Pitkethly	Brit. bk	275	Birley & Co	
Kenton	June 3	Colvin	Brit. bk	667	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Lodore	June 19	Jones	Brit. sh	860	Meyer & Co	
Magdala	June 20	R. Jones	Brit. sh	1233	Meyer & Co	
M. of Argyle	June 26	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	
Minna	June 17	G. Dau	Ger. bk	457	Meyer & Co	
Moss Glen	May 29	Nicholls	Brit. bk	409	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel
Navesink	May 24	Barstow	Amr. bk	724	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Nicohas	June 15	Stolken	Ger. sch	187	Arnhold, Karberg